

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1906

XLIV-NO. 30

TAFT IS GOING DOWN TO CUBA

Sent There by the President to See What is the Matter.

RESULT OF CABINET COUNCIL

President Makes Public a Frank Letter to the Cubans in Which He Sets Forth His Reasons for the Extraordinary Embassy—Declares That Peace Must Be Preserved.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 15.—After the sitting of the cabinet council it was announced that Secretary of War Taft, accompanied by Robert Bacon, assistant secretary of state, will leave Sunday for Cuba as a special embassy from the president to make a thorough investigation of conditions there and lend their influence to restore peace.

President Roosevelt also addressed a letter of the utmost importance to Senor Quesada, Cuban minister to the United States. It is an impassioned plea to Cuba to realize her responsibility as a self-governing republic and to restore peace in the island. His attention is called in no uncertain language to the responsibility which the United States bears to the island and the certainty that such responsibility will necessarily be exercised should peace not be preserved. The president says in the letter that he has certain information that the peace of the island is menaced and that American property has been destroyed. The letter follows in full:

"In this crisis in the affairs of the republic of Cuba, I write you not merely because you are the minister of Cuba accredited to this government, but because you and I were intimately drawn together at the time

from the anarchy of civil war. I earnestly hope that this word of adjuration of mine, given in the name of the American people, the stanchest friends and well-wishers of Cuba that there are in all the world, will be taken as it is meant; will be seriously considered and will be acted upon, and if so acted upon Cuba's permanent independence, her permanent security as a republic, are assured.

"Under the treaty with your government I, as president of the United States, have a duty in this matter which I can not shirk. The third article of that treaty explicitly confers upon the United States the right to intervene for the maintenance in Cuba of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty. The treaty conferring this right is the supreme law of the land, and furnishes me with the right and means of fulfilling the obligation that I am under to protect American interests. The information at hand shows that the social bonds throughout the island have been so relaxed that life, property and individual liberty are no longer safe. I have received authentic information of injury to and destruction of American property. It is in my judgment imperative for the sake of Cuba that there shall be an immediate cessation of hostilities and some arrangement which will secure the permanent pacification of the island.

"I am sending to Havana the secretary of war, Mr. Taft, and the assistant secretary of state, Mr. Bacon, as the special representatives of this government, who will render such aid as is possible toward these ends. I had hoped that Mr. Root, the secretary of state, could have stopped in Havana on his return from South America, but the seeming imminence of the crisis forbids further delay.

"Through you I desire in this way to communicate with the Cuban government and with the Cuban people, and accordingly I am sending you a copy of this letter to be presented to President Palma, and have also directed its immediate publication."

Secretary Taft said as he left Oyster Bay that he had no idea as to the length of his visit to Cuba. He indicated that there would be no haste in the investigation made there. Aside from this information no discussion will be divulged by those attending the conference, the statement being made that the letter of the president was intended to cover the whole Cuban situation so far as it was desirable to do so in the public print.

Senator Albert Beveridge of Indiana, a member of the senate committee on Cuban relations, also participated in the conference.

AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS.

Cuba Will Soon Be Surrounded by a Fleet of Eight Warships.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Senor Padro Almeida, charge of the Cuban legation, when apprised that Secretary Taft and Assistant Secretary Bacon would leave for Cuba, immediately cabled the announcement to his government. Speaking of the announcement Senor Padro made this statement: "I regard the visit of Secretary of War Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon to Havana at this time as of the greatest importance. Knowing that these American officials have the good of the Cuban government at heart, I feel assured that good will result from their visit to our capital. I will immediately cable this news to my government."

Having made every preparation for eventualities in Cuba, the officials in Washington who are temporarily acting as heads of the military branches of the government did nothing more than await developments and watch the execution of the plans they formed.

Within a very short time a fleet of eight naval vessels will surround Cuba, manned by marine contingents, making good a deficiency in the present equipment of the Denver. In addition to the Denver, now at Havana, the Des Moines is crossing the Florida straits from Key West for that port; the Marietta is probably at Cienfuegos, though interrupted telegraph lines make it difficult for her to report; the Dixie with 300 marines is making all haste from Guantanamo for the Cuban capital, while in home ports the Tacoma is about to sail for Cuba from Norfolk, to be followed by the Cleveland and the Newark at the same port and the Minneapolis at League Island, taking on stores under peremptory orders, and will be ready to sail when the starting signal comes from Washington.

Meanwhile the marine corps is in perfect readiness and expects to be able to place 2,000 marines aboard ship at a few hours' notice, most of the men being at League Island, New York and Norfolk.

Land Fraud Case.

Kansas City, Sept. 15.—Carl C. Young, traveling auditor of the Panhandle and Pecos Valley Land company, with offices in Kansas City, Roswell, N. M., Chicago and other cities, was arrested here by a deputy United States marshal on the basis of an indictment returned in New Mexico in April charging him and others with being implicated in alleged government land frauds in that territory. Young was given a hearing before a United States commissioner and released on bond for appearance before the federal court at Albuquerque at the fall term.

"I solemnly adjure all Cuban patriots to band together, to sink all differences and personal ambitions and to remember that the only way that they can preserve the independence of the republic is to prevent the necessity of outside interference by rescuing it

Shot at but Missed.

Dayton, O., Sept. 15.—Clem Wilke, a Preble county farmer, was the target for six bullets fired by John Wright, a neighbor, with whom he was discussing a \$10,000 damage suit brought by Wright against Wilke. Every one of the bullets passed through Wilke's hat, one of them plowing a furrow in his scalp, but from which he will suffer no ill effects. Wright died after the shooting, believing he killed his victim.

First Time She Saw Father.

Springfield, O., Sept. 15.—Mrs. Ben Tracy of Pittsburgh arrived here to visit her father, Eugene Hardcastle, whom she had never seen before. Her mother got a divorce before the birth of the daughter. Mrs. Tracy first learned that her father was alive while visiting a cousin in California a month ago. Hardcastle remarried and has several children.

Shot by Unknown Man.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 15.—George J. McDonough, 35, city agent for the Queen City Coal company, was shot and almost instantly killed by an unknown man in the west end of this city. McDonough was a prominent churchman and was escorting home a woman who is a member of his church. There is no clew to the murderer.

Fagin Bound Over.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 15.—United States Marshal V. J. Fagin was bound over to the grand jury on the charge of assaulting to kill Charles McCaffrey, William Thomas, Jr., arrested with him, was also bound over. The bonds were fixed at \$1,000 each.

Weeping Alone.

Columbus, O., Sept. 15.—Weeping in her cell in the woman's department of the penitentiary, Mrs. Cassie Chadwick is taking the news of the death of her mother, Mrs. Mary A. Bigley, 76, of Woodstock, Ont., very hard, and can not be consoled.

Killed by Train.

Fostoria, O., Sept. 15.—C. M. Biggs, a prominent manufacturer here, and his wife were killed by a train.

Nebraska Storm.

Tecumseh, Neb., Sept. 15.—Four are dead, two will die and five are seriously injured as result of a violent storm in this county. The dead: O. A. Giel, 40; August Seeman, 45; Roy Carmine, 17; George Koepfer, 14. The first three were killed by lightning near Elm Creek. They were threshing on the farm of Henry Walther when a rainstorm came up. Four of the men crawled under the threshing machine, which was shattered by lightning, and the workmen were instantly killed. Henry Walther, Jr., was badly shocked. Later a tornado swept over country district 10 miles west of Tecumseh, demolishing a schoolhouse, killing George Koepfer, fatally injuring two other schoolchildren and inflicting injuries on four others. Much damage was done to property.

Brief in Burton's Behalf.

Washington, Sept. 15.—A brief in support of the petition of former United States Senator Burton of Kansas for a rehearing in the case in which he was found guilty of accepting a fee for services rendered the Rialto company of St. Louis, a case in which the government was concerned, was filed in the supreme court of the United States. The brief is in the nature of a supplication for another opportunity to present the case.

Wyoming Democrats.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 15.—The Democratic state convention adopted resolutions indorsing W. J. Bryan in the Democratic candidate for president in 1908. S. A. D. Keister of Fremont county was nominated for governor and a full state ticket was chosen. John C. Hamm was named for controller.

Officials to Be Tried.

Ottawa, O., Sept. 15.—The most important case on the docket for the fall term of court will be that of the county officials indicted on a charge of grafting in connection with the letting of bridge and other public contracts. The men who will come to trial are Commissioner Ignatius Stechschulte and David F. Owens and ex-Surveyor Oliver C. Talbot.

A French View of Englishmen.

To an American a Frenchman is a waxed mustachio and extraordinary stovepipe hat. In "Chaine Anglaise" the French idea of an Englishman is given. He speaks French with a shocking accent, ends every sentence with "all right" and when he is introduced to a woman does not remove his cap from his head or his pipe from his mouth.

Graft on a Family Tree.

Guest (at anniversary dinner)—You belong to one branch of the host's family, I believe. Poor Relation—Yes; I belong to the branch that never had any plums on it.—Tit-Bits.

A Difference in Kicks.

People are queer. If a man's neighbor is kicked by a horse the neighbors are serious and concerned for the injured man's welfare. But if the neighbor is kicked by a mule, the next door neighbors can do for him is to laugh.

CARTE BLANCHE GIVEN PALMA

We Will Have Unlimited Power to Crush the Revolution.

ACTION OF CUBAN CONGRESS

President of the Island Republic Flays His Enemies in Special Message—Opposition Did Not Vote on War Measures—Marines Returned to the United States cruiser.

Havana, Sept. 15.—Cuba's congress in special session gave President Palma carte blanche to suppress the revolution.

The authority conferred on him includes the right to appropriate any public funds for war purposes, revoking appropriations voted at the preceding session of congress in order to permit the diversion of moneys involved to prosecute the war, and authorizing increases of the rural guards to 10,000 and the artillery to 2,000 men. This triples the former force of rural guards and doubles the artillery.

These measures, which were combined in one blanket bill, were passed by party votes, the Liberals and Independents refraining from voting and the Liberal Nationalists voting with the Moderates.

President Palma submitted a brief message deplored the conduct of the opposition, whom he charged with responsibility for causing the rebellion.

The message contained no recommendations beyond suggestions that congress approve all recent executive decrees and take such steps as may be deemed advisable for ending the war. The president regretted that the first extra session of congress should have been necessitated by a disturbance of public order.

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CRUSHING CROWD

Surged About the Stand to Get a View of Mrs. Longworth.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. J. M. Jarvis has returned to her home in Match Chunk, after an extended visit in this city.

Mrs. Ralph Harrington and son Edward, of Toledo, are the guests of Mrs. G. A. Miller, in the Sather flats.

C. W. Clark, operator on the Baltimore & Ohio at Seville, is spending a week with his parents west of the city.

Thomas Campbell, of Pittsburg, is spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Wagner, in Water street.

Miss Freda Saller entertained Friday evening with a luncheon given in honor of Miss Viola Kannard and Dr. George Kannard, of Boston.

Albert Sibila has resigned his position as night clerk at the Columbia yards and will hereafter be employed in Goodhart's clothing store.

The Misses Hannah Brown, Pearl Albrecht and Inez Paul gave a dinner to fourteen guests at the country home of Charles Young, Friday evening, in honor of Miss Carrie Burke and Dr. K. M. Hoge, whose marriage occurs next week.

Every house in East Liverpool is to be numbered and the owners who refuse to purchase numbers and place them in conspicuous places on the front of their houses will be fined \$5 for the first offense, each day being counted a separate offense.

While Miss Florence Storey, aged 23, a junior in Oberlin college, was horseback riding with another girl Friday she was seized with a fainting fit and fell off her horse backward to the ground. Her neck was broken by the fall, and she died instantly.

The Mann Street Car and Indicator Company, which has bought two hundred acres of land between Alliance and Sebring for their factory, will build a new town, to be called Thelma. It is named after the daughter of the inventor of the indicator, Peter J. Mann.

John Musser, of Wellsville, an engineer on the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad, fell from the running board of his engine near Bayard yesterday afternoon and was killed. Fireman Johnson mist the man when he reached Bayard. A light engine went back and found the body. A wife of eighteen months and a baby only a few months old survive.

R. A. Pollock, of North Lawrence, was in the city Saturday, on his way home from attending the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the McKinley monument at Columbus Friday. He occupied a place on the grandstand, which at times threatened to collapse, but was not caught in the mad rush of people about the platform.

Miss Ella J. Crawford entertained twenty-five guests at her home in East Main street, Friday evening, in honor of Miss Millie Wilhelm and Frank Davey, whose marriage occurs next week. Mrs. Clara Putman was given a beautiful handkerchief and George Mellon was similarly rewarded for making the best scores in a flower contest. A supper followed the entertainment.

Twenty friends and neighbors surprised William Witmer at his home in Edna street Friday evening, the occasion being Mr. Witmer's birthday anniversary. Progressive euchre was played at four tables, and the prizes were won by Mrs. Charles Weiszner, Charles Landerfelt, Mrs. George Abbott and N. W. Binger. The out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Goehler, of Barberton. A lunch was served after the game.

One person wanting to buy a lake can get one at sheriff's sale October 18. Lake Brady, renowned as the body of water by which Captain Samuel Brady, the noted Indian fighter, escaped from the redskins in 1782, is to be sold. It has had a strange history. The sale is due to the fact that the East Liverpool people who purchased it, under the name of the Lake Brady Development Company, disagreed and did not complete the payments. H. S. Kellogg, of Cleveland, bought suit on behalf of the owners, the Kellogg estate, and Judge Robison ordered the sale. It is appraised at \$20,000.

BETTER MAIL SERVICE.

Another Carrier Will be Added to the City's Force.

Beginning Monday morning, Postmaster Koons will send out nine city mail carriers instead of eight, the additional carrier being made necessary by increased business in Massillon.

Clarence Spidle will be the new carrier. By taking parts of the routes having the most work and adding new territory, Postmaster Koons has mapped out the ninth route. With the additional carrier it is expected that all parts of the city will receive two mail deliveries daily. This has been impossible heretofore.

Reduced rates every Sunday via the W. & L. E.

IN THE MARKETS.

Home Crop of Peaches, Pears and Plums a Failure.

Thus far September has failed to bring the anticipated relief from the excessive heat which has prevailed since early in August. The rainfall during the month was considerably above normal, while along Lake Erie and over the northern counties it was much below the average. Many fields of cabbage, presumably due to the continued heat, are nearly a total loss from the rot. Large sound heads command forty cents a dozen. Peaches, pears and plums were an almost total failure, and the local demand for peaches is being supplied mainly from Port Clinton. They retail at from \$1.75 to \$2.50 a bushel, with little prospect of any decline in the price. In apples there is an amount about equal to supply the present home demand, with prospects for a fair crop of good quality winter apples. Many cider presses are in operation, and the product sells at seven cents per gallon in barrel quantities.

SETTLED ALL DIFFERENCES.

Hopeful Signs for the Massillon District Miners.

A GOOD YEAR IS PROMISED.

A Shortage of Cars Has Caused Some Mines to be Closed Down a Few Days During the Past Week.

President Peter Gorman, of the miners' union of the Massillon district, spent a part of Saturday in Massillon, and during the day visited the miners at Navarre. He has spent the past week going over the district and has visited most of the mines. The conditions have been found very satisfactory, and at present there are no differences of any importance existing between the miners and operators. The last one which required a conference, which was held in Massillon, referred to the dirt question, and this was agreed upon mutually. It is now that each side understands in detail the scale recently adopted for two years.

The miners have been working generally in the district during the past week. There have been days at individual mines where work was stopped because of a lack of cars. More than an average season is looked for, as hardly any coal remains from the amount stored last spring in anticipation of a prolonged strike.

The product of the Massillon district is used almost entirely for domestic purposes, and the Cleveland market is the district's mainstay. Because of the warm weather of the past two weeks the demand for Massillon coal has not been as great as in some former years at this time of the month. A decided change in the situation is looked for by both operators and miners within the next two weeks.

"This is the best time of the year for the miners to work," said President Gorman. "Several miners drive from three to five miles to their work and a drive on a bright autumn morning, such as we are now having, is a delight to anyone. The prospects now are that the coming year will be a very good one for the Massillon district."

President Gorman says that there is hardly an echo of the strike and that each side has settled down to work, believing that a thorough understanding of the agreement has now been reached.

A SPEAKER CONFERENCE.

Columbiana County Republicans Meet in Alliance.

Alliance, Sept. 15.—A meeting of Columbiana County Republicans was held in this city Friday afternoon, at which Charles Speaker, candidate for the congressional nomination in the Eighteenth district conferred with his friends. Only two Republicans from Stark county and one from Mahoning were invited to participate in the meeting.

The object of the meeting, as stated by Mr. Speaker, was to have a conference with some of his friends and receive reports of the outlook in the coming contest which is to be determined at a primary election to be held on Saturday, October 6. Each one present was called upon to express his opinion in regard to the status of the situation, and each as called upon gave a hopeful report and express the belief that the outlook for Mr. Speaker was good and that he was daily growing in favor with the people.

Cheapest accident insurance—Dr. Thomas Electric Oil. Stops the pain and heals the wound. All druggists sell it.

Reduced rates every Sunday via the W. & L. E.

THE PROPERTY WAS RECOVERED.

H. M. Shanklin Secures His Horse and Buggy.

WAS TRADED TO TWO FARMERS.

Chief of Police Ertle Directed a Two Days' Search Between Sherodsville and Cadiz—W. F. Kuhn is in Jail.

Thru the efforts of Chief of Police Ertle, H. M. Shanklin has recovered his horse, buggy and harness which were stolen about two weeks ago. The recovery of the property was made only after a two days' search by Chief Ertle, Mr. Shanklin and W. F. Kuhn, a prisoner in the city jail, who was arrested in Wheeling a week ago and sent to Massillon, being charged with implication in the theft.

Kuhn accompanied Chief Ertle and Mr. Shanklin and directed them over the highways to the places where the property was recovered. The horse was obtained from a farmer about eight miles from Bowerston and the buggy was found at the barn of another farmer near Sherodsville.

Kuhn and his companion, according to Kuhn's story, traded the horse and buggy at different places to throw off any trace of their journey. Chief Ertle had no trouble in recovering the property after explanations had been made to the two farmers having a part of the property. Mr. Shanklin identified both the horse and buggy at sight and the identification was corroborated by Kuhn. As soon as the horse and buggy had been sent to a meeting place, Mr. Shanklin started to drive home. Chief Ertle and Kuhn waited for a train and arrived in the city Wednesday evening. Mayor Frantz will give Kuhn a hearing on Friday.

The recovery of the property is due to Chief Ertle's prompt work in sending out notices that the property was missing as soon as Mr. Shanklin notified him of the theft. Before leaving Massillon Kuhn and his companion had been working on the Wheeling & Lake Erie cutoff. They told Mr. Shanklin that they desired a rig to drive into the country to purchase a team of horses. Mr. Shanklin learned later that the men had come to Ohio from Pennsylvania. Kuhn connects his companion with other suspicious deals. These reports will be investigated.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Many Friends at Home of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Yochheim.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Yochheim, of Warwick, was the scene of a merry gathering when their relatives and friends helped to celebrate their twenty fifth wedding anniversary. Their home was beautifully decorated with goldenrod and chrysanthemums. The chief amusements of the afternoon were football and croquet. In the evening a very sumptuous supper was served. Music was furnished by the Clinton band. Mr. and Mrs. Yochheim received many beautiful presents. The guests numbered about one hundred and fifty. The out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Adam Wirth and Mrs. Edward Wirth, of Orrville; Mr. Fusselman and daughter Margaret, of Mars Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Greenhoff, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Mock, Mr. and Mrs. John Mock and family, of Canal Fulton; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glutting, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Glutting, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Glutting, of Crystal Springs; Mr. and Mrs. David Selin, of Canton; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wolschenthal, Mrs. Wachner and daughter, Mr. Edward Herman, Miss Eva Glutting, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McQuillen and family, and Rev. Digel, of Massillon; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Essinger and daughters, Miss Stella and Mrs. Jessie Preston, of Newcastle, Pa.

FIGHTING AT HAVANA.

Government Troops Defeat One Thousand Insurgents.

Havana, Sept. 15.—(By Associated Press)—The government forces won a victory over the rebels at a point close to Havana. Yesterday General Rodriguez, with four hundred rural guardsmen, attacked the rebels under General DeCastillo and Colonels S. Asbert and Asoca, one thousand strong, at Wajay, twelve miles south of Havana, and after a stubborn fight the rebels were dispersed. Eight of their number were killed and thirteen wounded. General Rodriguez returned to Havana this morning, and there is considerable speculation as to why the enemy was not pursued.

Heavy fighting is reported today near El Cano, ten miles southwest of Havana. No details have been received.

Soother itching skin. Heals cuts or burns without a scar. Cures piles, or zema, salt rheum, any itching. Doan's Ointment. Your druggist sells it.

A WINNER NAMED.

Percy L. McLain, Candidate for Congressional Nomination.

A telephone message from Canton to The Independent, at 8 o'clock this afternoon, conveyed the information that Percy L. McLain, formerly of this city, had decided to be a candidate for nomination for congress in the Eighteenth district, and had entered his name on the book which has been open for the registration of names for the past week. This will be gratifying news to the Republicans of the county, and especially so to the young man's Massillon friends. Mr. McLain was a prominent figure in the recent conventions at Youngstown and Salem, and no delegate worked harder to secure the nomination of James J. Grant.

While only a brief time is allowed for a canvass of the district, the prediction is made that when the polls close on the evening of October 6 Percy L. McLain will be the nominee of the Republicans of the Eighteenth congressional district.

CASE GOES TO THE GRAND JURY

W. F. Kuhn was Bound Over by Mayor Frantz.

IMPLICATED A COMPANION.

The Testimony Showed That Kuhn Did Not Hire Mr. Shanklin's Rig—He was Placed Under \$500 Bond.

W. F. Kuhn, who is charged by H. M. Shanklin, a Massillon liveryman, with being implicated in the theft of a horse, buggy and harness belonging to him, was bound over to the grand jury by Mayor Frantz after trial, Friday. His bond was placed at \$500, which he could not furnish and a mittimus was issued to have Kuhn taken to the county jail.

Mr. Shanklin, Chief of Police Ertle and Mr. Kuhn were the witnesses in the trial. The evidence showed that Kuhn was the companion of a friend who hired the rig and conducted all negotiations of trading this property to others as a journey was made from Massillon to Bowerston.

Mr. Shanklin testified that Kuhn did not hire the rig. Kuhn said that he waited on a corner until his companion drove up. They then drove toward Canton and branched off to the south. They remained together until they reached Bowerston. After trading several times and getting money in each trade, they left the horse and buggy in their possession at a livery barn and Kuhn's companion with being implicated in the theft of a horse, buggy and harness belonging to him, was bound over to the grand jury by Mayor Frantz after trial, Friday. His bond was placed at \$500, which he could not furnish and a mittimus was issued to have Kuhn taken to the county jail.

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HILL'S LOOK AHEAD

"Keep Boys on Farm," Advises Great Railroad Builder.

BACK TO THE SOIL IS HIS ORY.

Urge Careful Cultivation of Every Acre as Preparation For Impending Day of Need—Declares Future Is Managed by Rush From Farms to Cities—Asks "How Shall We Feed the Millions?"

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, in his recent address at the Minnesota State fair at Hamline, Minn., took a look ahead which ought to be of interest to Americans, who of all peoples are perhaps most intent upon exploiting the present and least regardful of the future, says the New York Tribune. Mr. Hill looks at that future by the light of statistics and careful deduction, and what he sees gives him sufficient uneasiness to sound a timely note of warning to us to mend our ways if we are to leave not to our remote posterity, but to the children of today, an unimpeded inheritance and a chance in the struggle for existence equal to that with which those now on the stage began their life work. Mr. Hill's speech in part follows:

"Notwithstanding the addition of more than a million people a year from abroad, nearly all of them men and women who must work for a living, labor outside of the cities was never so scarce as wages as high as at the present time. Immigrants flock to the great centers and add to the difficulties attending employment. The farms stretch out their hands in vain. Railroads in making extensions have to get help at the highest market price and find a large percentage of those whom they employ mere hobos, who desert as soon as they have succeeded in getting transportation from one port of the country to another. Farmers depend on the employment agencies in various parts of the country for the last train load of men for the work in the field, and of in any other country in the world. The situation grows more embarrassing yearly. Hours of labor are being reduced in some of the states for farm as well as shop hands. Men are scarcer as the movement of population to the cities grows more pronounced. A considerable portion of this year's magnificent crop will be either reduced in quality or altogether lost by reason of the impossibility of getting labor to handle it properly. The country needs more workers on the soil. Not to turn the farmer away, but to direct him to the farm instead of the city; not to watch for a possible increase of the birth rate, but to use every means to keep the boys on the farm and to send youths from the city to swell the depleted ranks of agricultural industry is the necessary task of a well advised political economy and an intelligent patriotism. Within twenty years we must house and employ in some fashion 100,000,000 of additional population, and by the middle of this century there will be additional males two and a half times as many people in the United States as there are today. No nation in history was ever confronted with a sterner problem than this certain prospect sets before us. What are we to do with our brother, whose keepers are we? How are we to provide our children with shelter and their daily bread? Our arable public lands have almost disappeared."

"Our one resource, looking at humanity as something more than the creature of avarice, is the productivity of the soil. The rich and distribution of the public land, its division among all the greedy who choose to take it, the appropriation of large areas for grazing, have absorbed much of the national heritage. Only one-half of the land in private ownership is now tillable. That tillage does not produce one-half of what the land might be made to yield without losing an atom of its fertility. Yet the waste of our treasure has proceeded so far that the actual value of the soil for productive purposes has almost deteriorated. Then it should have done five centuries of use."

"On the new lands of the west where once the wheat yield was from twenty to thirty bushels an acre it is now from twelve to eighteen. Frankly and without shame this is attributed to the wearing out of the soil, as if the earth were a garment that must be destroyed by the wearing. If the earth, the mother of humanity, is to 'wear out' what is to become of the race?"

"Certain it is that the time has come for setting our household in order and creating a series of national activity and economy according to a truer insight and more rational mood."

"The first step is to realize our dependence upon the cultivation of the soil. The next will be to concentrate popular interest and invention and hope upon that neglected occupation. We are still clinging to the skirts of a civilization born of great cities. We at this moment use a slang which calls the stupid man 'a fool' Genius has shunned the farm and expanded itself upon mechanical appliances and commercial and the manifold activities which favorable reactions filter back sively to the plot of ground upon which stands solidly the real master of himself and of his destiny. If we comprehend our problem aright all this will change, and a larger comprehension of agriculture as our mean resource and our most dignified and independent occupation will for the future direct to their just aim, in the improvement of methods and the increase of yield, the wisdom and the science and the willing labor of the millions who have 'had their training' to posterity an unimpeded inheritance."

"Agriculture, in the most intelligent meaning of the term, is something almost unknown in the United States. We have a slight scratching of the soil and the gathering of all that it can be made to yield by the most rapidly exhaustive methods. In manufactures we have come to consider small economies so carefully that the difference of a fraction of a cent, the utilization of a by product of something, to which is consigned the scrap heap, makes the difference between a profit and bankruptcy. In farming we are satisfied with a small yield at the expense of the most rapid soil deterioration."

"When we have added to the national export trade \$50,000,000 a year the country rings with self congratulation, and we ask the plaudits of the world. If a process for extracting metallic wealth from bricks were to be discovered tomorrow such as to assure the country an added volume of \$1,000,000,000 in wealth every year, the nation would talk of nothing else. Yet these things would be a small part when compared with the possibilities of agricultural development in the United States. The official estimated value of all farm products of the country last year was \$6,450,000,000. Discount this for high prices and generally favorable conditions by 20 per cent, and over \$5,000,000,000 remains. It is also officially recorded that of the appropriated farm area of the United States a little less than one half is under cultivation. Utilize the other half, and without any change whatever in method the output would be practically

doubled. Change methods only a little, to high class intensive farming, but to an agriculture as far advanced as that of those other countries which have made the most progress—say without any addition whatever to the existing cultivated farm area the product an acre would be doubled. We should be able by directing surplus population to the land and by the adoption of a system of culture in full operation elsewhere greatly to increase this minimum present yield of \$5,000,000,000 per annum of farm products. That is, we may add \$10,000,000,000 or \$15,000,000,000 every year to the national wealth if we so choose. And that is only a beginning."

We no more know what is the maximum food and drink capacity of the earth than we do the rate at which people may be able to travel a century from now. But what has been done is sufficiently startling. A population of 45,000,000 people in Japan is supported on 19,000 cultivated square miles, aided by the food products obtained from the sea. This is because cultivation in Japan is truly intensive; that is, it is no longer even a slightly developed farming, but a market gardening. As we approach that source the shelter of plants from frost and unfavorable elements and the treatment of grains and vegetables by separate planting and individual nurture, all limitations upon earth's bounty appear to recede afar. From 27 acres in the suburbs of Paris there have been grown in a single season 250,000 pounds of vegetables. A market gardener of Paris declares that all food, animal and vegetable, required for the 3,500,000 persons of two great departments could be grown by methods already in use on the 2,500 square miles of gardens surrounding the city."

It can be shown that an average of two persons or more may be supported on every acre of tillable land by the highest form of intensive farming. But, dismissing this as unnecessary, it has been shown that a people like those of Belgium today, not an oriental race, accustomed to a standard of living and of labor inapplicable to us, can, living in actual serfdom, like that of Russia, but an extremely intelligent and exceedingly comfortable agricultural community, raise from the soil food enough for the need of 400 persons to the square mile. Adopting provisionally that ratio as a point of departure, though the actual ratio of area to population gives a figure considerably higher even than this, the 41,493,47 acres of improved farm land in the United States on the date of the last official report, an area materially enlarged by the present time, would support a population of 31,450,400 people, enabling them at the present time to raise considerable food for export and to engage in necessary manufacturing emigrations. Applying the same ratio to the entire acreage of farm lands within the United States, both improved and unimproved, which was at the same date 833,591,774 acres, the population indicated as able to live with comfort and prosperity on the actual existing agricultural area of this country, under an intelligent system and a fairly competent but by no means brilliant scientific method of culture, rises to \$12,045,823. The conclusion is that if not another acre were to be redeemed from the wilderness, if the soil were treated kindly and intelligently and if industry were distributed duly and popular attention was concentrated upon the best possible utilization of the one unfailing national resource, there would be produced all necessary food for the wants of, in round numbers, 50,000,000 people.

Failing to understand the needs of the house to provide the moral to which we point, what fortune must await us? Within twenty years 125,000,000 people, and before the middle of the century over 200,000,000, must find room and food and employment within the United States. Where are they to live? What are they to do? By that time our mineral resources will have so nearly exhausted that the industries related to them must fall into a minor place. By that time it is apparent that our dream of conquest of world markets will be a泡影.

"Howells was here yesterday afternoon," continues Mr. Clemens, "and I told him the whole scheme of this autobiography and its apparently systemless system—only apparently systemless, for it is not really that. It is a deliberate system, and the law of the system is that I shall talk about the matter which for the moment interests me, and cast it aside and talk about something else the moment its interest for me is exhausted. It is a system which follows no charted course and is not going to follow any such course. It is a system which is a complete and purposed jumble—a course which begins nowhere, follows no specified route, and can never reach an end while I am alive, for the reason that if I should talk to the stenographer two hours a day for a hundred years I should still never be able to set down tenth part of the things which have interested me in my life time. I told Howells that this autobiography of mine would live a couple of thousand years, without any effort, and would then take a fresh start and live the rest of the time."

"He said he believed it would and asked me if I meant to make a library of it. I said that that was my design, but that if I should live long enough the set of volumes could not be contained merely in a city; it would require a state, and that there would not be any multimillionaire alive, perhaps, at any time during its existence who would be able to buy a full set, except on the installment plan."

"Howells applauded and was full of praises and endorsement, which was wise in him and judicious. If he had manifested a different spirit I would have thrown him out of the window. I like criticism, but it must be my way."

Discussing genealogy in general and his own in particular, Mark Twain goes on to tell a story about the late William Walter Phelps, whom he met when Phelps was minister at the court of Berlin:

"One evening he had me to dinner to meet Count S., a cabinet minister," he writes. "This nobleman was of long and illustrious descent. Of course I wanted to let out the fact that I had some ancestors, too, but I did not want to pull them out of their graves by the ears, and I never could seem to get the chance to work them in in a way that would look sufficiently casual. I suppose Phelps was in the same difficulty. In fact, he looked distraught now and then—just as a person looks who wants to uncover an ancestor purely by accident and cannot think of a way that will seem accidental enough. But at last, after dinner, he made a try. He took us about his drawing room, showing us the pictures, and finally stopped before a rude and ancient engraving. It was a picture of the court that tried Charles I. There was a pyramid of judges in Puritan slouch hats, and below them were three bareheaded secretaries seated at a table. Mr. Phelps put his finger upon one of the three and said, with exultant indifference:

"An ancestor of mine!"

"I put my finger on a judge and retorted with scathing languishness:

"Ancestor of mine. But it is a small matter. I have others."

"It was not noble in me to do it. I have always regretted it since. But it landed him."

MARK TWAIN'S LIFE TALE

Extracts From Humorist's Autobiography He Is Still Writing.

TWILL LIVE FOR EONS, HE SAYS

Contains 250,000 Words, and After Being Popular 2,000 Years He Thinks It Will Catch Its Second Wind and Start Anew—Would Need a State Library, He Claims, If He Lives Long Enough.

Reviewing his long and eventful career, Mark Twain, in an autobiography he is now writing, says it is not in the stormy episodes which have illuminated his personal record, but in the countless common experiences which make up the existence of the average human being that he sees his own life reflected. Although Mr. Clemens' present literary effort is a truly serious work, he has injected much of the fun and humor inseparable from his character.

Selections from the unfinished autobiography, on which Mr. Clemens has been laboring several years and of which he has written 250,000 words, will appear serially in the North American Review. From an advance copy of the Review the New York Herald is enabled to present some extracts from the first installment.

In a mock heroic introduction Mr. Clemens informs the world that he intends this autobiography shall become a model for all future autobiographies, "when it is published, after my death." He also intends that it "shall be read and admired a good many centuries, because of its form and method—a form and method whereby the past and the present are constantly brought face to face, resulting in contrasts—which newly fire up the interests all along, like the contact of flint with steel. Moreover, this autobiography of mine does not select from my life its showy episodes, but deals mainly in the common experiences which go to make up the life of the average human being, because these episodes are of a sort which he is familiar with in his own life and in which he sees his own life reflected and set down in print."

"Howells was here yesterday afternoon," continues Mr. Clemens, "and I told him the whole scheme of this autobiography and its apparently systemless system—only apparently systemless, for it is not really that. It is a deliberate system, and the law of the system is that I shall talk about the matter which for the moment interests me, and cast it aside and talk about something else the moment its interest for me is exhausted. It is a system which follows no charted course and is not going to follow any such course. It is a system which is a complete and purposed jumble—a course which begins nowhere, follows no specified route, and can never reach an end while I am alive, for the reason that if I should talk to the stenographer two hours a day for a hundred years I should still never be able to set down tenth part of the things which have interested me in my life time. I told Howells that this autobiography of mine would live a couple of thousand years, without any effort, and would then take a fresh start and live the rest of the time."

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VIEWS OF KENTUCKY GIRLS.

How Old World Impressed Beauties Back From European Tour.

Marse Henry Watterson's unique excursion of thirty Kentucky girls is home again after a somewhat exciting albeit enjoyable tour of Europe, says the Kansas City Journal. The return to the sacred soil of their native state was signalized by great rejoicing not only among the girls themselves, but by the appreciative Kentucky men who viewed with some misgivings the entire enterprise. There were fears that the party might not return intact or at least that the beauties might not all be fancy free as when they went forth to challenge the admiration of old world masculinity.

If we may rely upon the reports that come out of the Blue Grass State, however, the Kentucky girls were not only not impressed with the types of men they met abroad, but they have come back more satisfied than ever with American men. Epitomized, the opinion formed by the Watterson girls about Europe is this:

Scotland and Switzerland prettiest and most pleasing countries.

Scotch people most cordial.

Swiss people most interesting.

Englishmen best looking.

Englishwomen worst dressers—don't know how to put on their belts, and they have big, fat feet.

Parisians worst artificial—powder and paint, powdered eyebrows and false hair more common than any place on the map.

Frenchmen insipid, critical and undersized. They stare and are rude in their comments.

French newspapers sharp and unmercifully; their reporters "perfect pests."

Belgium the most picturesque country.

Germans most sterling, stolid, sincere sort of people.

BUT—

America the best ever and Kentucky God's own state.

The entire country will join in the rejoicing that comes from Kentucky because every one of the girls returned with words of praise of the American men. We can't afford to lose any of our Kentucky girls or our girls from any other state for that matter. And we are more grounded in the opinion that if all American girls could have the same opportunity for observation of the men of Europe they would be more happy in the adoration they inspire on this side of the Atlantic.

REAL SKIDDOO PARTY.

Miss Schidu Will Give It Sept. 23 to Twenty-three Girls.

A "skidoo" party is the latest. Miss Margaret Schidu of Cleveland, O., will give a party on Sept. 23 in honor of her twenty-third birthday at her home, 23 East Twenty-third street, says a special dispatch from Cleveland to the Chicago Inter Ocean.

"People have been having lots of fun with our name since the term 'skidoo' has come into use," said Miss Schidu recently, "so I decided to have a real 'skidoo' party on my next birthday. My age will be carried out prettily with twenty-three candles in the birthday cake, and a souvenir card lettered twenty-three will be distributed among the twenty-three guests—I am going to have just twenty-three girls present, you know—while an orchestra of twenty-three pieces will play behind a bank of twenty-three palms.

I am trying to get a friend, a composer, to write a ballad entitled 'Skidoo For You.' I propose to engage autos and change their license numbers to 23. I have an uncle who has a farm of twenty-three acres and shall take my guests there in the afternoon, where there will be dancing in the evening, with twenty-three dances on the programme."

"He said he believed it would and asked me if I meant to make a library of it. I said that that was my design, but that if I should live long enough the set of volumes could not be contained merely in a city; it would require a state, and that there would not be any multimillionaire alive, perhaps, at any time during its existence who would be able to buy a full set, except on the installment plan."

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School For Orice Boys.

To train office boys in the way they should go will be the aim of an office boy school to be started this fall in Cleveland, O., by the central boys' department of the Y. M. C. A., says a correspondent of the Kansas City Times. This school for office

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1906

The news from Maine has been just what was generally expected. Local differences in regard to prohibition kept down the Republican plurality in the state and the Republican congressmen were all re-elected. General interest was felt only in regard to the campaign against Congressman Littlefield, by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Littlefield is a man of very exceptional ability and was re-elected in spite of the unusual methods adopted by the labor leader to encompass his defeat. It is not probable that the rank and file of Mr. Gompers' organization approve his methods any more than any reasonable American expects to approve every official act performed by the ordinary congressman. We want strong and broad minded men in congress, independent enough to live up to their honest convictions, and the people of his country can never rejoice when a promising career is blasted merely because some such man has been unable to gratify the passing whim of a man or set of men at the head of some powerful combination. Mr. Gompers is doing a good deal to promote the class idea in this country and it is a pity that his inclinations lie that way.

WHY NOT HANG THE FRANCHISE HOLDERS?

There is something in the career of Mr. Bryan since his return to this country which reminds one very strongly of Captain Hobson, who, upon his return from Cuba as a popular idol, proceeded to destroy himself as such with all convenient rapidity. Mr. Bryan, quite ignoring such small matters as the telegraph and express companies, jumped at once into his scheme of government ownership of the railroads and he now follows that by an unreasonable clamor against high officials in franchise-holding corporations as a class. The particular sinner exciting the wrath of the Peerless One is the Democratic committeeman, Sullivan, out in Illinois. This is what the great commoner has to say upon this burning subject:

"What is my objection to Sullivan? He is a high official in a franchise-holding corporation which is constantly seeking favors at the hands of the government. He is familiar with all the methods employed by such corporations to gain from the local state governments special favors and privileges. I hold that no man who is officially connected with a corporation seeking privileges ought to act as a member of a political organization because he cannot represent his corporation and the people at the same time. I am opposed to allowing a man situated as he to use the public treasury to pay the debts he owes to those who help his corporation take advantage of the public, and therefore I insist that the fight should be commenced today to prevent his re-election to the national committee. What say of him I say of all aspirants for positions in the party organization in other states."

Why not hang the high officials in franchise-holding corporations at once and be done with it? Why permit the wretched creatures to breathe? Why should there be any franchises anyway? Why not begin with the immediate execution of Tom Johnson and the Hon. John C. Welty, who in days gone by committed the unpardonable sin of seeking favors at the hands of our own town council?

Yet it is remotely possible that Mr. Welty, for whom The Independent persists in retaining a friendly feeling in spite of his associations with franchise-holding corporations, may desire to live. It is remotely possible that even Tom Johnson can conceive of a man who is officially connected with a corporation in whose veins there is red blood and who might be animated by the desire to give every man a square deal. In his calmer moments Mr. Bryan might reflect upon what this country would be if there had never been any high officials, franchises or corporations.

Perhaps Mr. Bryan in his college days read the fable about the stomach and the rebelling members of the body, but probably he did not and even if he had that would not prevent the unhappy Sullivan from being what he probably is, and for whom we have no words of defense.

DOES NOT WANT GOOD ROADS.

To the Editor of The Independent:
You are encouraging the people of

this state to embark upon a costly experiment in the way of building expensive macadamized roads which I do not want, and as a driver do not need. The very finest road in the world in ordinary dry weather is the plain dirt road which we have in Stark county, and when the weather is bad nobody cares to drive any way. We have street cars connecting the different points of importance and can use them when we have to. Time was when I could drive all over Massillon, and Canton, too, with great pleasure to myself and without ruining my horses' feet. Now we have brick pavements, which every lover of horse flesh ought to shun, and in most places where there are car tracks these paved streets look more or less like stone quarries. Let me keep down our taxes and save our money.

TROTTING HORSES' FRIEND.

We might witter and confound this correspondent if we wanted to, but life is too real and earnest to justify any such expenditure of intellectual ammunition. Yet our correspondent probably expresses the popular view of the subject. Were it otherwise, how could it be possible that at this late date and in this enlightened period the glorious dirt road so enthusiastically described by The Trotting Horse's Friend, continues to be the only road of which we have practical knowledge?

DROWNED IN THE MAUMEE RIVER.

Section Men on Hand Car Go Through Open Draw.

WERE EMPLOYED BY W. & L. E.

Supposed to Have Stolen the Car at Williston or Trowbridge

- Four Bodies Have Been Recovered from the River and Search Continues.

Toledo, Sept. 15.—(By Associated Press.)—Six bodies have been recovered and at least four more are being searched for in the Maumee river, as a result of the accident last night, when a hand car plunged through the open draw on the Maumee bridge. The men were track hands on the Wheeling & Lake Erie road.

Toledo, Sept. 15.—Ten or twelve men, presumably laborers on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad, rode off the open draw of the Wheeling bridge on a hand car Friday evening at 6 o'clock and all are believed to be drowned. The river has been dragged and the banks on both sides searched, but so far not a trace of any of the occupants of the handcar has been found.

Owing to the fact that no one at this end of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad knows where the men really came from, or where they were employed, their identity is difficult to establish. It is thought they were working at Williston or Trowbridge, and an effort is being made to see if all the men in those gangs can be accounted for.

The first seen of the car and its load of human freight was when they left the tracks in East Toledo at 6:30 to allow a passenger train to pass them. Just as the men, whose number is variously estimated from seven to twelve, put the handcar back on the track the yardmaster, who had received no notice of the car being on the track, started toward them to order them off. The men hurriedly jumped on the car and, heedless of the commands of the yardmaster, sped on towards the bridge. As they passed the freight office the operator, F. J. Sherer, yelled to them to get off the track and to watch for the open draw, but the men never slackened their speed. Although there was a light set against them on the bridge, the men operating the car evidently failed to understand its significance for they went right on it and into the deep channel.

GENERAL STRIKE ORDERED.

Sixteen Thousand Men on the Wabash System Involved.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—(By Associated Press.)—A general strike of all shop employees on the Wabash railroad system has been ordered, to take effect next Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The order affects sixteen thousand skilled mechanics, including machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths. The demands of the men include a graded scale of wages running from thirty-three to thirty-five cents an hour.

The beauty bee is a money maker. It "honeys" up one's thoughts; it sweetens one's life; it's nectar on one's words, and drops, sip by sip, into one's heart when Hollister's Rock Mountain Tea is used. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Baltzly Company.

BIG CONTRACT AWAIT BIDDERS

17,000 Tons of Coal are Used at the Hospital Annually.

TRUSTEES MEET ON THURSDAY.

George D. Copeland, of Marion Has Been Reappointed Member of the Board of Trustees for Another Five Years.

The question as to who shall furnish the coal at the Massillon state hospital for the coming year will be decided by the trustees in a few days. They are expected to be in Massillon next Thursday for the regular monthly meeting.

According to advertisements issued at their last meeting, bids will be received for furnishing coal at that time and it is expected the board will award the contract. As yet no bids have been received. The fuel question is a large one at the hospital. Last year about 17,000 tons were used. This was secured thru a local retail coal dealer, who received the contract by competitive bidding. Fully as much coal will be needed this year as last. Altho there have been no new buildings erected on the grounds this year, some minor changes have been made in a small way. The coal is taken to the hospital over a switch running from the Cleveland division of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad. It has been in use somewhat more than a year, and the amount saved by its use in taking coal to the grounds is considerable. Before the road was built the fuel was hauled in wagons from Massillon.

Governor Harris has reappointed George D. Copeland, of Marion, to be a trustee of the Massillon state hospital for another term of five years. Mr. Copeland's term had just expired. Governor Harris made known his decision on Friday. Mr. Copeland has just completed a trusteeship of ten years, being one of the oldest board members still on duty. The board of trustees now consists of S. J. McMahon, of Cambridge; Dr. J. E. Russell, of Mt. Vernon; J. B. Zerbe, of Cleveland; John S. Ellen of Willoughby, and Mr. Copeland. Mr. McMahon is president. There are no more vacancies to be filled by appointment at present on the board, altho a vacancy will occur next year. Mr. Copeland's appointment cannot be confirmed by the state Senate this year, and in this respect his appointment is similar to that of another board member. No serious trouble, is, however, expected to arise from this fact. When the general assembly next meets there will be hundreds of appointments to be confirmed by the Senate, which will be construed as a vote of endorsement for him and his new paramount issue.

The patients played the physician a game of base ball on the hospital grounds Friday afternoon in place of a game scheduled between the Akron Eclipse team and the Hospital team. The patients won by a score of 12 to 1 and there was merriment from start to finish. This game gave the greatest enjoyment of the season's outdoor sports.

Arrangements are being completed for the class of trained nurses, which will begin its year's study in a short time. The exact date of the first lecture has not been announced.

INSURING BANK DEPOSITS.

Plan to Make Banks Absolutely Safe.

There is probably no subject before the American people today of more interest to the public than the question of how to make the banks an absolutely safe place to deposit money, and I think it is the duty of newspapers to take up and discuss this question until a better system is adopted.

I can see no better way than to compel all banks to insure their depositors in full by paying a percentage of their average deposits each year into an insurance fund in the hands of the controller of the currency for the national banks, and in the hands of the state banking commissioner for the state and private banks.

Then when a bank fails the bank examiner should go there immediately and pay all depositors in full, take over the assets and collect the same, putting the proceeds back into the insurance fund, until he has collected as much as he paid out to the depositors, when he will turn over the balance of the assets to the owners of the bank.

This would not be hardship to any bank, and the depositors are entitled to absolute protection.

Mary had a little lad

Whose face was fair to see,
Because each night he had a drink
Of Rocky Mountain Tea.

The Baltzly Company.

It will also be a protection to the banks, and it will insure them against a run, and it also insures their funds which they have in the hands of other banks.

It would also be of vast benefit to the business of the country when we have hard times again, as each bank would not then be compelled to call in every possible loan and refuse to make new loans, thereby crippling the manufacturing business, and in fact all business, as it did during the years of 1904 and 1905, in order to protect itself and leave this money piled up in the vaults until the country finally pulled thru without it. —Minneapolis Journal.

STATE OWNERSHIP

THE MAIN ISSUE.

Bryan the Dictator of the Democratic Party.

REJECTED LEADERS' ADVICE.

Only Way for Democrats to Get Rid of Bryan's Present "Paramount Issue" is to Kill it at the Coming Election.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Paradoxical as it may seem, the only way for a Democrat to serve his party this fall is by voting the Republican ticket.

With few exceptions, the Democrats of the United States are as strongly opposed to Mr. Bryan's scheme of government ownership and operation of railroads as are the Republicans. The fact remains, however, that the Nebraska orator, supported by the endorsement of Democratic conventions all over the country, is the accepted candidate of his party for the presidency in 1908, and as such is entitled to speak with authority for his party.

It is being claimed by Mr. Bryan's supporters and apologists that he will not undertake to force the government ownership issue on his party in the next campaign and that he will accept the nomination on any platform that may be framed by the Democratic convention. These men fail to remember that Mr. Bryan has been a party dictator ever since he forced himself into the leadership of his party in 1896. They fail to realize that he has not waited for 1908, but, in opposition to the advice of the prominent Democrats who met him on his return from his tour of the world and who pleaded with him not to put forward his government ownership views, he did so and made them the only issue in the present campaign.

As a result of his dictatorial spirit and his unwillingness to yield his judgment on any point to his party associates, he has put the Democratic party in such a position that every vote for a Democratic candidate this fall will be construed as a vote of endorsement for him and his new paramount issue. Those who have followed the career of Mr. Bryan know that if the Democrats should win in the congressional election this fall, or if they should reduce the Republican majority in the House of Representatives materially, Mr. Bryan would claim the result as an endorsement of his government ownership ideas. After that compromise with him would be impossible. He would persist in his determination to secure the nomination and dictate the platform with a persistency that would make impossible any outcome except abject surrender to him or a split in the Democratic party more disastrous than that in the campaign of 1896.

There is only one way in which the Democrats can get rid of the government ownership issue and that is by killing it in the present campaign. An overwhelming vote for the Republican congressional candidates this year would squelch government ownership as an issue between the leading political parties once for all, and if Mr. Bryan should persist in advocating it he would have to renounce Democracy and take his place where he has always belonged—with the Populists and Socialists.

On the other hand, a vote for Republican candidates this fall is a vote of endorsement of the policy of stringent regulation of railroads put into effect by President Roosevelt and a Republican congress. Mr. Bryan would have the country believe that a policy of regulation must fail and the only way to control the railroads is by saddling the taxpayers with the enormous expense involved in their purchase and in their operation by the government. If he and his party should triumph, efforts to make regulation effective would cease and if the present laws should be developed no efforts would be made to correct them. The only way to secure a fair trial of the laws that have been enacted and to assure any further regulative legislation that may be found to be necessary is by endorsement of President Roosevelt at the polls and the election of a Republican congress.

This would not be hardship to any bank, and the depositors are entitled to absolute protection.

Mary had a little lad

Whose face was fair to see,
Because each night he had a drink
Of Rocky Mountain Tea.

The Baltzly Company.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh, or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., or every bottle.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)

The following is the paying price in Massillon, Saturday, September 15, 1906.

Country butter, per lb. 18-22

Eggs, per dozen 18

On Chickens, dressed per lb. 18

Spring Chickens, dressed per lb. 18

Potatoes, per bushel 40

Apples per bushel 40

GRAIN MARKETS

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat 68

Hay, loose, per ton 89 to 120

Hay, baled, per ton 89 to 120

New Oats 32-35

Corn, per bushel 60

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Eggs, per dozen 18

On Chickens, dressed per lb. 18

Spring Chickens, dressed per lb. 18

Potatoes, per bushel 40

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Spring Chickens, dressed per lb. 18

Potatoes, per

WHY BRITONS WIN OUR GIRLS

HINTS FOR FARMERS

A Cause of Poor Separation.

From experiments in Sweden to determine the cause of the unsatisfactory results occasionally noted in the separation of milk it has been shown that when the milk has been strongly agitated, as in certain methods of pasteurization, before separation a lower percentage of cream is obtained, says American Cultivator. In the skim milk when separated under good conditions the percentage of fat should not exceed 1 per cent. If the milk has been previously agitated this amount may run up to 5 per cent. The explanation is that during the agitation some of the large fat globules are broken up into smaller sizes, although some may increase their volume. Very minute globules are separated with difficulty. The smaller they are the more effect has the stickiness of the milk upon them. The same difficulty is also noticed when dealing with the milk of cows that have been long in milk, the fat globules of their milk being much smaller than when newly calved. The conclusion drawn from the experiments is that milk intended for butter-making should not be subjected to any violent agitation previous to passing it through the separator.

Preventing Tomato Rot.

Replying to an inquiry as to tomato rot, Professor Gulley of Connecticut says: "In American Agriculturist that the disease attacks the fruit from half grown till nearly ripe. Usually it is bad on the very early kinds, as the conditions are best at that season of growth—that is, hot combined with damp weather. The remedies are mostly preventive. First, get the vines up off the ground, where they can get plenty of dry air. This alone will often do much to control the trouble. Several sprayings at intervals of ten days about midsummer with bordeaux of usual strength will keep the vines free from blight and strong to resist this disease. There is also some evidence that it helps to prevent rot."

The Summer Calves.

Under circumstances which ordinarily prevail the summer calf fares less well than the one born in late fall or winter, writes a correspondent of National Stockman. The winter calf has hay, grain and his regular ration of milk. Too often the hot weather calf has scanty pasture and milk alone. For the first month or two milk itself is sufficient, but after that time something more is needed. If grass is abundant and the milk will develop the animal fairly well, but it would be better to add some wheat bran or ground oats to the ration, beginning with a small handful and increasing the quantity as growth seems to indicate.

Pat Brains Into Farming.

Make farming a business. Put brains and money into its management, with the expectation that it will return a profit. To run a farm in a half hearted way, being afraid to make improvements or apply fertilizing material in sufficient quantities for fear it will not pay, is a sure way of having one's fears realized, while if the effort is made to build up the farm by making it better year by year it is pretty sure to be a success.

Corn Cultivation.

Opinions are strongly formed as to the proper number of plowings a corn crop should receive, writes an Ohio farmer in National Stockman. It may be wise to say that corn should be plowed as often as it needs it and never laid by. After the corn becomes too tall to be worked with the double cultivators it will be found profitable whenever possible to stir the surface with a one horse cultivator. Cultivation is corn.

Gluten For Dairy Cows.

The experience of best feeders shows that the most economical method of using gluten is to feed it with bran or cornmeal at the rate of from three to five pounds daily. A good ration for the dairy cow would be gluten meal three pounds, cornmeal two pounds, bran two pounds, which would be fed with about thirty pounds of roughage, preferably two-thirds silage. —Cor American Agriculturist.

The Best Calf Food.

Separated milk as a food for calves when fed direct from the machine makes a model milk food. Careful experiments show that practically as good calves can be raised on separated milk direct from the machine as can be raised on whole milk, provided the butter fat lost in the removal of the cream is replaced by loblod meal, cornmeal or flour or molasses.—American Agriculturist.

Profit In Hens.

There is a profit in every flock of hens except for the lazy man, and such a man never would make success at anything worth mentioning. Do not consider poultry on the farm as a side issue in the business, but consider it as an important part of the farm. It takes but a small capital and gives the greatest per cent of profit.

Handling Ducks.

Never try to catch the ducks by the legs. Pick them up by the head or neck. Do not choke them, but carry them carefully. In this way you will not injure them. Dry lime is more of an injury than a benefit to water fowls. Ducks especially dislike it and cease to thrive if it is cast about their living quarters to any extent.—Feather.

Take Care of Manure.

Thousands of tons of fertilizer are wasted annually by trying to grow new barns from manure thrown against barns built in the ordinary way. Take care of manure. It is valuable.—American Agriculturist.

GARDENS UNDER EARTH

Indiana Man to Raise Tropical Plants In Unused Mine.

WILL CULTIVATE FIFTEEN ACRES

Colonel Posey of Evansville intends to illuminate the various chambers and passageways of his mine with Acetylene Gas—Many Tons of Rich Soil to Be Imported into the Mine.

Frank B. Posey, surveyor of the port of Evansville, Ind., and a Republican leader of prominence, is about to undertake in Spencer county a remarkable experiment, says the Indiana Star. He proposes to plant gardens under the earth's surface and to raise the fruits and flowers of the tropics. The hanging gardens of Babylon ranked as one of the early wonders of the world, but the people in Evansville say they will not be in it with the underground gardens of Spencer county.

A few years ago Colonel Posey, who formerly represented the First district in congress, bought 200 acres of land on Pigeon creek, lying partly in Spencer and partly in Warrick counties. On the place is a coal mine that was abandoned seventeen years ago. Recently Colonel Posey caused the shaft to be reopened, and to his surprise he found that, unlike nearly all abandoned mines, the interior chambers were intact.

Colonel Posey organized an exploring party and investigated all of the ramifications of the abandoned mine. He found it covers an area of fifteen acres, subdivided into chambers 200 feet long and of varying width. These chambers are about 100 feet below the surface of the earth.

At once occurred to Colonel Posey, who delights in experiments, that here was an opportunity to test the feasibility of underground gardening. He was satisfied that if he could raise fifteen acres of garden truck 100 feet below the earth's surface he would perform an achievement that would arrest the attention of scientific circles all over the world and at the same time prove immensely profitable. He learned by taking temperatures that the interior of the mine remains constantly at 55 degrees, the even temperature of the earth. This temperature is unvarying winter and summer and is the temperature most conducive to the growth of plant life. Furthermore, the air is surcharged with carbonic gas, upon which plants thrive.

In order to grow, however, plants require light, and how to light his underground gardens has been a problem that was difficult to solve, but Colonel Posey is convinced that he has at last found the solution. He will illuminate the various chambers and passageways with acetylene gas, which furnishes a very brilliant light and is inexpensive.

"I had heard," said Colonel Posey, "that some experiments conducted at Cornell university proved conclusively that sunlight is not necessary to the growth of plants and that acetylene gas furnishes a very good substitute. I wrote to Gifford Pinchot, chief of the United States bureau of forestry, for information on the subject, and I have received his reply. He says that he participated in the experiments at Cornell and that while they could not be called completely successful, they showed that plants can be made to grow and mature by the aid of acetylene gas. The cost of generating this light is nominal. Ten cents will pay for the illumination of a room or chamber 200 feet long and fifty feet wide for twenty-four hours. It has been proved time and again that electricity is a good substitute for sunlight in raising plants, but it is entirely too expensive for ordinary use."

Colonel Posey expects to spend a good many thousands of dollars in preparing his underground gardens for cultivation. He will import into the mine hundreds of tons of rich soil and shape it into beds, such as are found in greenhouses. He recently planted a crop of mushrooms and expects to have mushrooms for market by Thanksgiving. His intention is to raise large quantities of lettuce and celery for the winter markets, and he will devote much attention to the cultivation of figs and oranges. He also expects to grow roses on an extensive scale.

Colonel Posey's farm is near the Ohio river, and an electric line has been surveyed within a distance of half a city block from it, so that he anticipates no difficulty in marketing the produce of his underground gardens.

An Enterprising Italian.

The Italians of New York are an enterprising lot, but sometimes enterprise goes too far. There is a son of Italy who does business on Park place who will soon have enough money to return to the "boot peninsula" and buy a vineyard, unless some husky American puts him out of business because of his audacity, says the New York correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch. The Italian presses trousers as a means of a livelihood. He stands near the foot of the steps leading to the Park place "L" station and drags men into his little shop, where they wait until their trousers are pressed. "Looka, looka, mister!" is the salute of the Italian as he points to the big knuckles at the knees of men rushing to their offices. "Come inside ana pressa da pants ana maka da varia mucha like da for a dime. Pants looka vera mucha da bad. I have a da goosha hot, and it taka da minute." The Italian really presses a pair of trousers in few minutes. The customers go behind a screen and read the newspapers while he is at work.

How to Relieve Pain.

An easily made poultice for sharp pain in side, etc., may be made from vaseline and mustard in the proportion of two parts vaseline and one part mustard. Mix together and spread on a piece of muslin as one would spread an ordinary poultice.

CARE OF JEWELS.

How to Keep Them In Good Condition and Safety.

Many American women possess the value of a king's ransom locked within their jewel cases. The possession of such priceless articles is a constant source of worry unless the proper precautions are taken to insure their safe keeping, says the New York Journal. To enjoy any peace the owner of valuable jewelry must:

First.—Send it to the jeweler every six months.

Second.—Keep the most valuable things in the bank.

Third.—Have a routine for removing and putting away jewels.

Fourth.—Have a distinct receptacle for each ornament, so that an empty space tells at once it is missing.

Fifth.—Insure all valuables against theft.

Sixth.—If a loss is discovered and an advertisement printed offer a sufficient reward.

It is not only thieves one has to guard against for the protection of his jewels, but the valuables themselves require constant attention. Large and heavy stones must be looked at frequently by a jeweler or the setting becomes loosened and the stone falls out and is lost.

Turquoise must never be allowed to touch soap or grease, though orientals sometimes say it improves them to lie for an hour or so in clear, clean, cold water. Pearls need wearling, and to improve the condition of their skin nothing is better than to place them in a tumbler of sea water and put the tumbler in the sun. People suffering from certain diseases must never wear pearls. They have been known when set in a ring to perish down to their settings. Those taking certain drugs must lay their pearls aside for the time or they will discolor.

When arriving at a hotel the best thing to do is to give all jewels, money and valuables at once into the keeping of the manager. If jewels are properly cared for they should be thoroughly examined by an expert every six months to make sure that the setting, the pins and the fastenings are in good order.

It is a dangerous place to pack valuables in a small hand bag unless that bag is fastened to the wrist or waist, for nothing is easier than to forget a little bag when burrying to catch a train.

When removing a wrap it is advisable to take notice that brooches are not unclasped. Valuable jewels are often unfastened by the contact of an outer garment.

How to Prepare Dried Fruit.

If you will consider that dried fruit is fresh fruit with the water dried out of it and more or less dirt gathered upon its surface, two things will occur to you to do to make it become something like fresh fruit, says the New York World. First wash it thoroughly, using if necessary several changes of water, but be sure to get the fruit clean. Then put it to soak in clean water, completely covering the fruit with an inch of water above it. Soak at least twelve hours, and if the fruit does not plump out very full keep it until it will swell no more. Don't change the water in soaking and cook the water the fruit was soaked in. Boil gently for twenty minutes, then set on back of the stove to simmer until the fruit is done and tender, using sugar in cooking according to taste. Mixed apricots, peaches and prunes, with a few tart plums to lend spiciness, make a delicious dish.

How to Perfume a Closet.

To perfume a closet get two lengths of material the exact size and width of your closet wall, place between this material cotton batting scented with sachet powder, says the New York World. Sew the material together and stuff it with ribbon bows or simply stitch it down. Nail it to your closet wall or hang it up by tapes. This will not only perfume your clothes, but make an admirable protection against dust or the whitewash of the walls. This is a good formula for the heliotrope sachet powder, but you may not need so much as this: Iris powder, two pounds; powdered rose leaves, one pound; tonka beans (in powder), six ounces; vanilla husks, three ounces; musk (in grains) two drams; essence of almonds, five drops. Mix well and pass through a large sieve.

How to Wash Ribbons.

The washing of ribbons is not always attended by the best results. The following is a milliner's method and most successful, says the Detroit News-Tribune: Put the ribbon into a basin of warm water, rub on some good white soap and wash as you would anything else. While still wet iron on the right side with a hot iron and when dry rub between the hands as if washing it until all the stiffness is out. Then iron again to remove the wrinkles. When ribbons are washed in this way it is difficult to tell them from new.

How to Cure Seasickness.

Bright red spectacles, accompanied by internal doses of camomile, form a new German specific against seasickness. It is deducted from Epstein's investigations on the influence of color on the blood vessels in the brain. Seasickness is due to lack of blood in the brain, while red sends blood to the brain with a rush. By looking at one point for some time through the red glasses the patient is rapidly cured.

How to Relieve Pain.

An easily made poultice for sharp pain in side, etc., may be made from vaseline and mustard in the proportion of two parts vaseline and one part mustard. Mix together and spread on a piece of muslin as one would spread an ordinary poultice.

PAGEANT ON THE HUDSON.

Plans For Hudson-Fulton Celebration at New York.

Detailed plans for the proposed Hudson-Fulton celebration in 1900 were recently perfected at the meeting in New York of the executive committee of the commission in charge, says the New York Times.

The plan includes a naval parade, a land pageant, oratory, the dedication of memorials, the establishment of a park at Inwood with a memorial there and the establishment of a state park at Verplanck's point. The plans for the naval parade include representation for the navies of the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands, the merchant marine, excursion boats and yacht clubs. There will also be facsimile reproductions of the Half Moon and Clermont. The government of Holland is requested to furnish the re-production of the Hudson vessel and the American steamboat interests the Clermont. Both ships, it is proposed, should proceed north to Albany, stopping at various points for local celebrations.

The land parade, it is proposed, shall include regular and state troops, Grand Army of the Republic posts and civic societies. Riverside drive from Seventy-second street to Claremont is the proposed route for this parade. The land parade would be held on the second day of the celebration. On the third day would come the dedication of the memorials, including the Hudson Memorial bridge from Inwood to Spuyten Duyvil hill. The committee also urges that the city construct the proposed viaduct over Dyckman street so that it will join the southern end of Inwood hill and Washington heights.

The city of New York is asked to take seventy-five acres of the northern part of Inwood hill for a public park, to be preserved in its present wooded condition. A municipal museum or a group of statuary, it is suggested, could be erected on a part of this land. The proposed state park at Verplanck's point would require twenty acres. This would be directly opposite the state reservation of thirty-four acres on the Stony Point battlefield.

The last of September, 1900, is suggested for the celebration because the time would be more appropriate than the exact dates, figured old style. Hudson first landed in New York Sept. 2, 1609, old style, and Fulton's Clermont trip is placed at Aug. 11, 1807. By figuring Hudson's landing new style the anniversary would fall on Sept. 23, Monday, Sept. 20, 1900, is recommended as the official date for the beginning of the celebration.

RETURN OF WILD PIGEONS.

John Burroughs' View of Flocks Reported seen In Sullivan County.

John Burroughs, the author-naturalist, has returned to West Park from a trip to Sullivan county, N. Y., where he passed some time investigating reports that wild pigeons had been seen recently in that locality, says a Poughkeepsie dispatch to the New York Sun. Mr. Burroughs was in Poughkeepsie recently. He said:

"I have seen the men who saw the birds and have every reason to believe that they are telling the truth. Some of them knew the passenger pigeon in the old days, and it is not likely that all have been mistaken in the identity of the birds seen lately."

Thirty or forty years ago immense flocks of wild pigeons frequented the Hudson river valley. They disappeared suddenly, and it was supposed that they had been exterminated by ruthless slaughter. The sequence of events indicates, however, that they were driven away and sought new feeding and resting grounds in other parts of the globe, perhaps in the southern part of South America.

Recently flocks of considerable size have been reported in Sullivan county, and two flocks have been seen along the Hudson, one a few days ago by Elting Van Alkin of Hill farm, near Port Ewen.

Play With Babies For Fun.

Club women in Syracuse have thought of something novel to take up their spare moments, says the New York Press. They propose—that is, some of them—to spend a day each week amusing babies at the summer playground in Kirk park. Although such an appropriation of their time is generally looked upon as exceedingly generous, there are scoffers who suggest that some of the volunteer nurses have a confused idea of what they are about to undertake and that the babies may have a peculiarly difficult time of it. They also suggest that children who are permitted to play in the street regardless of traffic and microbes should turn a handspring for very joy at being under no one's care.

A Balloon Railway.

Engineer Balderauer of Salzburg has invented a balloon railroad; experiments with which are now being made in the neighborhood of that German city, says the New York World. A stationary balloon is fastened to a slide running along a single rail fastened to the side of a steep mountain which ordinary railroads could not climb. The balloon is to float thirty-five feet over the ground, and a steel cable connects it with the rail. For going up motive power is furnished by hydrogen gas, while water poured into a large tank at the upper end of the road serves as ballast for the descent. Suspended from the balloon is a circular car with room for ten passengers.

Iowa's Prize Product.

An Iowa farm product is a girl of sixteen who weighs 550 pounds. Talk about your eighteen foot corn, remarks the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and ninety bushels to the acre wheat!

SCIENTIFIC COURTSHIP

Russian Millionaire Has Twelve Baby Fiancées.

WILL TRAIN ONE FOR PERFECT WIFE

Care, Education and Rearing of the Little Ones to be Paid for by Serge Rostshuya, One of Russia's Most Courted Men—Will Choose His Bride When Fiancées Are Seventeen.

Serge Rostshuya, one of the wealthiest men in all Russia, will be married in 1920 or 1921 to the most beautiful, the healthiest, the most perfect woman in all the Russias, says the Chicago Tribune.

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THE PLATFORM!
Adopted by the Republican State Convention.

For 50 years the Republican party has commanded confidence of the American people by its patriotism, by its ability to deal wisely with great public questions and by the moral courage of its leaders. In the complete control of national affairs we have lifted the country from the deepest financial depression to unequalled prosperity and won for the republic a prominent place among the nations of the earth. We have re-established the McKinley tariff; firmly established the gold standard, removed burdensome taxation, reduced the public debt, unsheathed the sword in behalf of oppressed; established peace and order in the Philippines; dealt justly and liberally with our soldiers and sailors prosecuted wrongdoers in the public service wherever found, curbed the undue power of corporations, inaugurated the Panama canal and prompted peace among the nations of the earth.

In the administration of state affairs we have been equally successful. Our finances were never in better condition, our state institutions are administered wisely and well and as economically as just and liberal policy will permit.

Our temperance legislation, upon the Republican lines of high taxation and of local option, which principle we reaffirm, has proven successful, and has been followed in other states.

The sudden summons of Lieutenant Governor Andrew L. Harris to the governorship of Ohio found him fully prepared by ability and extended public service, sincerity of purpose, devotion to duty and genuine independence. His administration and the administration of all the state officials merit the approval of the people of Ohio.

The Republican policy of protection must be sacredly maintained. It is the foundation of our gratifying and unparallel prosperity and commercial empires. Executive correction of schedules and protective lines must be made by the Republican party, whose devotion to the policy of American markets for American industry is the guarantee of the confidence of the manufacturing world.

The Republican party has enacted all the effective legislation in restraint of monopolies, trusts and unlawful combinations, and to prevent railway and other trade discriminations, and will provide such further enactments as experience proves necessary for the correction of private corporate abuse. We rejoice in the awakening of public conscience to the evils of inordinate wealth, lawlessness, and greed with that wholesome pride in our country that is made effective in the less enforcement of the laws.

We heartily approve and endorse the policy of Roosevelt and his administration of public affairs. True to the principles of the Republican party as enunciated at Chicago in 1904, he has more than met and fulfilled our high expectations. His sagacity, patriotism, commanding honesty and courage, his lofty ideals of public duty and of private citizenship have won for him a unique place in the confidence and regard of the American people. We express our renewed confidence in his ability, his patriotism, his pure and high minded devotion to the interests of the whole people. To him belongs the principal credit for the long list of beneficent laws enacted at the last session of congress, and we are proud of his leadership and pledge him our loyal support in the future as in the past. To carry out the policies which mark his administration, and to enable him to complete the mission the American people entrusted to him two years ago, it is imperatively necessary that he be aided by a Republican congress.

His success, however, would injure his cause and embarrass the policies to which he is committed.

We most heartily and without reserve approve and endorse our distinguished senators, Joseph Benson Foraker and Charles D. Dix, Ohio's representatives in the senate, who have ever held a commanding position among the statesmen of the nation, and we glory in the conspicuous and effective work of Senators Foraker and Dix in legislative accomplishments and Republican leadership. Patriotism, ability, courage and fidelity to official oaths have given them front rank in the senate and brought credit to themselves and this commonwealth. We dispute no one's right to devotion to honest conviction of duty in all matters of legislation, believing it in harmony with a representative form of government and necessary safeguard of constitutional liberty.

The record of achievement of the last session of congress is unsurpassed. Among the laws it passed are the railroad rate law, the meat and meat inspection law, the free alcohol law for the use of manufacturers, the law safeguarding naturalization, the employment liability statute and the requirement of domestic material for constructing the Panama canal. This congress fixed the type of Panama canal, it improved the consular service, and it limited the immunity of witnesses in criminal cases in order that violations of the anti-trust laws might be more certainly punished.

We favor just and liberal laws to promote labor's truest interest. We point with satisfaction to the laws enacted for bettering the conditions of labor, including statutes for the protection of health, safeguarding of the lives of those who fall in mine and mill, and for the suppression of child labor, and we favor the limitation of the hours of labor whenever reasonable and practicable.

Congress should encourage the up-building of our merchant marine to regain the carriage of our foreign commerce and to extend it to the world.

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We urge the enactment of a state banking law, which shall provide such thorough regulation and inspection as to safeguard the interests of all depositors and to allow a law providing for the nomination by popular primary elections; such primaries to be held by all parties at the same time. Until otherwise provided by law, when a United States senator is to be chosen, notice shall be given of the convention, which in addition to nominating other nominations, shall endorse the candidate for United States senator. At the primaries the Republican doctors of the state in the selection of delegates to the state convention may have opportunity to express their preference as to conditions for that office.

We favor the reduction of representation in congress, and in the electoral colleges in all the states of the Union, where white and colored citizens are disfranchised, to the end that the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States may be enforced according to its letter and spirit.

Republican legislatures have reduced the state tax levy more than one-half, and we will by further legislation wipe out that levy entirely so far as permitted by constitutional limitations. In order to meet the evils and inequalities of our present system of direct taxation, we favor a constitutional amendment, and

to that end we suggest that the governor appoint an honorary commission of five members made up of men of high character serving without expense to the state, which commission shall make its report to the governor and such report shall by him be conveyed to the legislature.

We favor the extension of the merit system in state and municipal offices. We glory in genuine leadership, but we declare our hostility to all attempts to trammel or control the free action and will of the people. Other than the McKinley tariff, firmly established the gold standard, removed burdensome taxation, reduced the public debt, unsheathed the sword in behalf of oppressed; established peace and order in the Philippines; dealt justly and liberally with our soldiers and sailors prosecuted wrongdoers in the public service wherever found, curbed the undue power of corporations, inaugurated the Panama canal and prompted peace among the nations of the earth.

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THE ART OF WAITING

SERVITORS IN BIG HOTELS NEED MANY QUALIFICATIONS.

They Must Be Keen Students of Human Nature and Able to Control Both Their Temper and Sense of Humor—Helping a Guest to Eat.

There are about 15,000 first class waiters in the United States, according to the president of the administration of L'Union Genevoise, in the United States. By the phrase "first class waiter" is meant one who is thoroughly versed in all branches of the trade, besides being able to speak several languages.

Finally, we appeal to all the people of Ohio by the great achievements of the Republican party, by all that it has accomplished, and is accomplishing, for the welfare and prosperity of the people in state and nation to loyally support the party in the present campaign.

A PLANET OF GREAT PEAKS.

Peculiarity of the Ring Mountains of the Moon.

The moon is really and truly a great planet of mountains, its whole visible surface being dotted with elevations of curious shapes and of extraordinary height. We say "its whole visible surface" and hasten to explain that we make this statement simply because the eye of man has never seen but one side of the surface of the moon. What we see convinces us that the little planet is extremely mountainous, for on the "end" exposed to our view there are no less than 30,000 peaks, varying in height from 2,000 feet to four miles. When we consider the fact that this lunarian world is only one thirty-second part as large as the earth we can easily see why it deserves the title of the "planet of great mountains." There is a peculiar thing we will find that he looks on it as a profession, one which has its standards and traditions and which, in keeping with many other present day occupations, has a worldwide organization. The average hotel guest has probably never heard of L'Union Genevoise, or the International Hotel Employee society, as it is also known. The first is the proper title, and, as it implies, the society was formed in Geneva, Switzerland. It does many things for the quiet men in black who serve the hungry in hotel dining rooms. After having been thoroughly trained and made competent to hold a place in any civilized country the waiter is sure of assistance wherever he may be, from Bloemfontein, South Africa, to Boston. On arriving in a strange city he has only to present himself at the offices of the association and exhibit his membership book, which shows whether he has paid his dues and whether he was honorably discharged from his last place.

In each dining room there are three watches, consisting of twelve men and six omnibus boys. Two of these watches are called steady and the third the reserve. The reserve is always on hand and helps the steady watches alternately. At the end of the week the reserve staff becomes a steady for that week, and one of the steady relieves the reserve. The first watch comes on at 6 o'clock, opens up the place and goes off at 12 o'clock. Then it returns at 6 in the evening and stays till closing time—say about 1:30 a. m. The next morning the watch which has closed up does not come on until 12 and stays until 8, and thus alternately, so that every day there are different men on the different watches. The opening up and closing are the really hard work of the room.

No man has the same table or even the same side of the room twice consecutively. In order that there may be no favoritism and that he may get ready and experienced in every part of the room. The stations of the captains are also changeable. Another item of interest is that each piece of work has three men to look after it.

A first class waiter is born, not made," says a former head waiter of the hunting room of the Hotel Astor. "From the moment that a man enters on his duties as the most insignificant 'piccolo,' or 'omnibus,' we can tell whether he is going to be an efficient servant. He must be attentive without being servile, must be noiseless, dressed hands and, above all, must be careful not to break things.

"Even if he has a natural aptitude for the business the amount of careful instruction required to form him is very great, although his nationality makes much difference in the matter. The best men are generally French, German or Swiss, and these have often had the advantages of attending academies or even kindergartens established at foreign hotels in the off season, when they break plates, spoil silverware and generally sustain parts in a universal comedy of errors to the great disgust of the guests upon whom they practice their trade. The waiters' academy in Vienna is the foremost in the world.

"Knowledge of several languages is a very necessary qualification, and hardly any scrap of general information comes amiss, but tact and discretion are the waiter's chief virtues. His attitude should be that of a soldier, always at attention, always ready for the word of command. He should answer politely when addressed, keep a respectful distance from the table, yet always be near enough to be easily called when wanted. In fact, a really good waiter should need no calling, but make a point of watching the guest's face, so as instantly to observe what is wanted almost before the guest himself has had time to form a wish.

Continual watchfulness is the price of a good waiter.

Some people are fond of asserting that these imperturbable purveyors, instead of being paid by the hotel proprietor, not infrequently have to pay for the privilege of working in the establishment. As a matter of fact, the best New York waiters get \$25 a week for each day. In order to qualify as a member of the club it is necessary that a candidate be of good character and shall have been connected with the hotel and restaurant trade for at least two years. Above all, he must be a thoroughly competent and experienced waiter.

Some of the devices used are queer, to say the least. A lover of dogs had big brindle's heads in brown and white painted at intervals on all her trunks and suit cases before sailing for Germany. She felt sure, she said, that she would be able to identify her baggage anywhere by these signs.

Another curious design is that of skull and crossbones, done in black, white and red, on top, sides and ends of trunk and on the bottom of every bag of one traveler.

Dumbbell designs in red, white and blue identify another lot of baggage.

One society woman has her trunks all marked with a design of a pair of gloves, painted red, black and gold, and appearing as if just taken off the hand and carelessly tossed in the trunk.

Family crests in gold and colors are used, and college girls going abroad have curious Chinese dragons, birds, etc., done in oriental color combinations on their baggage. — New York Mail.

Studio Manners Bad.

"Why do you dip your own spoon into the general sugar bowl?" asked the particular woman of the bachelor girl.

"I don't know," replied the bachelor girl plaintively, "unless it is because my studio life is corrupting my good manners. When you eat your breakfast all by yourself and there's nobody else to dip a spoon into the sugar bowl and it's all your own spoon and all your own sugar bowl and there's nobody to see or to care, why, you are almost bound to get careless and forget to dip it into other sugar bowls, aren't you?"—New York Press.

Sculptors' Potholders.

They were walking past a beautiful pink and white house in New York whose door cap was most exquisitely carved. The sculptor pointed to it. "My work," he said. "That's the pot-boiling I do while I work on my masterpiece. It is nothing unusual with sculptors to do such work. Two of the finest pieces that were sold to the Metropolitan museum last winter were done by a man whose regular business is to make door caps."

Diamond Cut Diamond.

Question for debating societies: When life insurance agent tackles a book canvasser, will the canvasser get his life insured, or will he sell a book?—Somerville Journal.

It's Only Use.

First Small Boy—I wish I had that 5 cents back I spent for candy. Second Small Boy—What would you do with it? First Small Boy—Buy more candy.

Waiter and all this is bad, both for the waiter and for the house, because the dissatisfied guest will not tip and will not come again. Such a man does not know what he wants, and therefore the waiter must know."

It is surprising what an insight into human nature the waiter possesses. He can instantly read a new guest's character and discover his social standing, yet he prefers old customers, knowing how to treat them, as well as how he himself will be treated and tipped.

"Regarding this question of treatment," says Auguste, "we waiters, like everybody else, have often to meet many who are not gentlemen. When a man snaps his fingers at his attendant and speaks as if he were calling a dog, we naturally know where to place him, and that person does not get better service than others, to say the least. But the waiter must exercise judgment. Sometimes a man has stayed up too late the night before and may have taken more than is good for him. His nerves are on edge; he has two headaches—one over each eye—and the world is jet black to him. The good waiter understands all this at a glance.

"Or perhaps the man has been a good fellow ten times, but the eleventh time he is a brute. Well, we comprehend. Something has gone wrong—he has lost money or there has been trouble of some kind. He is hauled with kid gloves by his waiter and is stroked, as it were, with a hand of velvet, gently, soothingly, sympathetically. As like as not the guest becomes ashamed of his ill temper, and the waiter gets conscience money in the shape of a dollar instead of a quarter tip."

The waiter himself is under too strict discipline ever to show irritation or bad humor. In a great hotel like the Astor, where the staff employed in the four dining rooms numbers 270 regulars, exclusive of the host of subsidiary attendants who assist behind the scenes, everything is organized with the utmost precision.

In each dining room there are three watches, consisting of twelve men and six omnibus boys. Two of these watches are called steady and the third the reserve. The reserve is always on hand and helps the steady watches alternately. At the end of the week the reserve staff becomes a steady for that week, and one of the steady relieves the reserve. The first watch comes on at 6 o'clock, opens up the place and goes off at 12 o'clock. Then it returns at 6 in the evening and stays till closing time—say about 1:30 a. m. The next morning the watch which has closed up does not come on until 12 and stays until 8, and thus alternately, so that every day there are different men on the different watches. The opening up and closing are the really hard work of the room.

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"It is worth while remembering that while the cow relishes the green corn from the garden early in the summer she is just as eager for the stalks after the leaves have been withered by the frost in October, at which time they contain almost as large a per cent of sugar as ordinary sugar cane. It fed to her at this time she won't leave a scrap.

Reports in the daily press are to the effect that the farmers and gardeners